

# The Washington Times

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905.

## Senator Burton's Case.

Senator Burton has won a triumph of a sort. After having been found guilty of accepting money from a get-rich-quick concern, he has, by the Supreme Court, been granted a new trial. Unfortunately for Mr. Burton, the opinion of the tribunal was so nearly equally divided that he achieved this concession by the narrowest possible margin. Moreover, the decision does not in any manner enter into the merits of the case.

As the matter strikes the lay mind, the plea in behalf of Senator Burton does not tend to lift him toward the status of innocence. It was purely technical. No question was raised as to whether the money had been paid to him, but only as to the manner of the payment. If the money passed in Washington, D. C., could Missouri, where the Senator had his trial and received his sentence, properly have jurisdiction? This was the only point to be determined. It strikes the judgment not only as a quibble, but no step in the direction of a vindication.

It is to the interests of the Senate and to the country at large that the second trial be pressed and a final conclusion reached. If the defendant is guilty as charged, he is a disgrace to his State and to the Senate, and his immunity from punishment is a reflection upon the whole people. In the public mind there is not the least desire to know exactly the method by which the Senator was corrupted, if he is corrupt. The only wish is that if he is culpable he may be punished, and, as a first step, dropped from the rolls of the Senate. If a man in high public office accepts a bribe from a crooked Missouri concern, he may take it in Missouri, or Washington, or out on the high seas, all of which matters no whit. The only point to establish is that he took it. Mr. Burton is not shrewd in resorting to quibble.

The attempt to regard the case of Senator Mitchell as analogous with that of Senator Burton is in no sense justifiable. Mr. Mitchell has been indicted. This is far different from having been convicted. He may never come to trial, or the outcome of a trial may be creditable to him. It is Senator Burton who now has the center of the stage, and frankness prompts the allegation that his performance fails to please.

## Keeping Down the Smoke.

Each day's contribution to the smoke-law controversy seems to confuse the issue.

The Board of Trade, for example, adopts a resolution favoring an exemption of the issue of smoke two minutes at a time, a total of sixty minutes during the daylight hours, and especially makes no provision as to the issue of smoke at night.

General Harries, who represents one of the chief offenders against the law and testified in that capacity before the Senate District Committee, argues that there is no smoke nuisance in Washington, asks an exemption of six minutes while the fires are being built, and prefers an allowance of three minutes at other times.

Now, one of our contemporaries asks for the rigid enforcement of the law, without any concession, even for a warning.

The Times stands resolutely for every reasonable safeguard against the growth of a smoke nuisance in Washington. More than any other city in the nation, the Capital must be kept clean. If there is no smoke nuisance today that is all the more reason why the District must guard against permitting one to arise. But the Times thinks the cause of no smoke will gain nothing by asking impossibilities. And the anti-smoke law, as it now stands, does ask impossibilities.

Commissioner Macfarland has informed Congress that the whole number of smoke-making plants in the District is 154; that 31 of these plants observe the law substantially; that 35 observe it rarely; that 72 observe it occasionally, and that 16 habitually fail to observe it.

It would appear that if 31 plants can fulfill the law, its restrictions are not unreasonable. But these 31 plants are nearly all equipped with small furnaces, subject to an even strain, while the violators nearly all operate large furnaces, which must meet varying demands. These demands can be met—according to the testimony of reliable business men—by a time allowance which shall not exceed one hour in twenty-four, and which shall be distributed so that the issue of smoke shall be not more than three minutes in any one hour. To this amendment of the law, The Times

thinks there will be no general objection.

The Times believes the law should be observed as much by the several executive departments as by non-governmental plants. The Government, with its unlimited means, is peculiarly able to meet the requirements of the law, and its example in neglecting those requirements is peculiarly mischievous. General Harries testified that it is the Treasury Department which blackens the White House. If it be true, while it does not lessen the liability of the Electric Power Company to observe the law, it does prove the need for greater watchfulness on the part of the President's Cabinet. It is the same Government that fines non-governmental violators of the smoke law that operates these departmental furnaces in violation of the law.

## Pure Food.

Dr. Walters, of New York city, has been setting forth the prevalence of adulteration in articles of food. In the manner of enthusiasts he goes to an extreme that causes some question as to his authority. He uses, for instance, the following expression: "I doubt if pure olive oil is to be found in the market."

In California the olive grows as naturally as corn in Kansas or wheat in the Dakotas. It is an abundant crop. Much of it is made into oil at the place of production. There is no secret about the process. Anybody may inspect the whole operation. This oil is superior to any imported. It commands in the markets of San Francisco a higher price than oil from Italy or France, simply because it is a better article and known to be pure. If the foreign oils are not "doctored" there is no way for the consumer to be certain of the fact. As for the California oil, the adulteration of it by introducing cottonseed oil would be more expensive than the making of it pure.

Maple sirup is another thing the integrity of which is assailed, doubtless with reason. The yield of the sugar maples is not sufficient to more than begin to supply the demand. The substitution of sugar, glucose, and a flavoring of maple may not be deleterious, but it is not honest. The substitute serves every purpose, and is sold at a reasonable price. If there was on the market no "maple sirup" save that made from the sap of trees, the man of moderate means could no more afford it than he could wash down his daily meals with champagne.

There are laws not only forbidding the use of hurtful ingredients, but forbidding dishonesty in labels. If these laws were enforced, as they easily could be enforced, the offenders fined or sent to jail, there would be no need of more legislation.

## Idle Threats.

Speaking to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at Boston, President Tuttle, of the Boston and Maine road, declared that the regulation of freight rates by Congress would lead to a reduction in the wages of employees. Perhaps Mr. Tuttle believes this. If so his education is not yet complete. The railroads in 1903, he said, were only able to pay dividends of 3 per cent.

It would have been to the point if he had explained how much of the capital upon which this 3 per cent was paid was real and how much was water. A dividend of 3 per cent on water and all would mean a much higher dividend on the actual investment. The tendency of the times is to have the railroad, as well as other big corporations, get down to a business basis. Faith in their own representations is not keen nor widespread. Too much of the truth has leaked out through channels the officials gladly would have damned.

The Southern Pacific road, for instance, was erected out of the leakage adroitly diverted from the Central Pacific. The latter had been built under Government patronage, and for the sake of a liberal subsidy. The Central was stripped clean, and the Southern fattened by the process. When Huntington and Stanford finally had the Southern Pacific, it represented nothing but loot, and the conduct of management was aggressive and oppressive. While no other railroad man in recent years has approached the standard of lawlessness set by Huntington, the memory of the Southern Pacific remains to create a lasting prejudice.

Other roads, before and since, have been wrecked wantonly. In instances without number the small stockholders have been frozen out. There have been vast issues of stock, with nothing behind them. Let a speculator take a road at some nominal price, and the public paid for it at a fancy price. Hence, between the railroads and the people there is a lack of that pleasing confidence that would serve the roads well just now. The feeling grows that the people are bigger than the roads. A test of the matter can hardly be delayed by the menace of a wage reduction.

The more menial railway employees, section men, track-walkers, and others, get now as small pay as would be endurable. The higher classes, embracing engineers, firemen, brakemen, and conductors, get much better pay for the simple reason that they demand it and are equipped to

enforce the demand. Any quarrel they may have over the matter is not the quarrel of the public. The public feels its rights embraced within the question of rates. It is willing to play fair, and ready to encourage investments that tend to develop the resources of the country. It begins to draw the line at extortionate tariffs, at rebates, and at paying dividends on wind and water. There is not the slightest intent to force any road into bankruptcy or into hurtful curtailment of expenditures.

## Points in Paragraphs.

Stooped as a hero does not wear any better than others.

Mormon witnesses are suspected of speaking with a mental reservation.

Two New York policemen are on trial for murder. The spirit of reform is working in the metropolis.

People who quarrel as to the authorship of poems are apt to select poems not worth quarreling about.

The report that Secretary Morton still receives a railroad salary is unduly dignified by being answered.

Nobody wants the Czar to seize a Chinese port, not even the Chinese, who are the least interested of any people in the world.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, had long been edging toward the pie counter, and now the pie is his.

The "New York Times" has been praised enough lately to have turned an editorial head that did not have considerable in it.

A representative of the Engineering department of the District is now in New York on official business with \$15 in his pocket. The people of the metropolis are respectfully requested not to ring in any get-rich-quick schemes on him.

The honey in the Duke honeymoon is not even a fair article of glucose.

Pittsburg wants a subway. Good chance to get in out of the smoke.

New York gamblers are making all sorts of promises, but they are not giving bonds.

There is some trepidation lest Japan gain control of China. Those who would rather see Russia in control will please raise their right hands.

Senator Depew is now inclined to believe that Mr. Black never was in it.

The gentleman proposed as the successor of Senator Stewart of Nevada has the almost unique distinction of living in the State he will represent.

In a Kentucky hotel a chambermaid found \$4,000, returned it to the owner, and received \$1. Virtue has to be its own reward or go unrewarded.

The women under sentence of death in Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively, will probably not be hanged, but they are having the scare of their lives.

Senator Burton of Kansas has been asked to resign. There does not seem any other favor he could so easily bestow upon his constituency.

As a training school for business life and soft snaps the Treasury Department seems to be without a rival.

After long debate a local Bible class has decided that there should be a whipping post for wife-beaters. No member came forward as a candidate for the honor of wielding the lash.

The Japanese are anxious to extend their distinguished courtesy to Kurogi-kun also.

## THE LINES NOT HIS OWN.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press referring to the following inscription, which, it is stated, was written by Mark Twain for the tombstone of his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmhurst, N. Y.:

Warm summer sun,  
Shine kindly here,  
Warm southern wind,  
Blow softly here.  
Green sod above,  
Lie light, lie light.  
Good night, dear heart,  
Good night, good night.

It appears that this statement is erroneous, according to the literary sheet of the "Harper's." The lines are favorite ones with Mr. Clemens, and when he had them engraved for his daughter—not his wife's—gravestone he inclosed them in quotation marks, to indicate that he was not the author of them. Who the writer is he does not know; but, as he says, the lines were to him touching and beautiful, and expressed what he felt better than any words of his own could have done.

## CORPUS CALLOSUM.

[Foreword.—Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka, of Columbia University, has discovered that the proportion of white and gray brain matter is not really important, but that the size and healthiness of the corpus callosum is the real determining factor in the matter of mental caliber.]

How is your corpus callosum, my lad? Strictly queer-gee, or away to the bad? How is the issue connecting the white part of your brain with the gray—is it right?

When in the nighttime you wake with a start, Feeling cold chills in the realm of your heart—

Fearing the world ne'er may know of your name, Calm yourself, knowing to fail were no shame—

Only your corpus callosum's to blame.

How is your corpus callosum—O say! How is your corpus callosum today? Flourisheth it like the ragweed in June? Grows it like love 'neath the spell of the moon?

Out with the old-fashioned twaddle of "brain"— All such behind-time-ness gives us a pain.

"Brain convulsions," "gray matter and white"—

Out of the darkness into the light! See that your corpus callosum is right.

Never again will the man who has wheels

Dare to complain how his cerebrum feels.

How could a man be so mad as to dream Brains have a part in the maniac's scream?

How could those hemispheres up in the skull Make a man brilliant or keep a man dull?

Long we've suspected that all was not right, Shunned the word "brain" at the top of our might.

Corpus callosum, you bring us delight! —Baltimore American.

# IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

## DINNER IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT

Secretary and Mrs. Shaw Hosts of the Evening.

COTILLON BY MRS. GAFF

Mrs. Porter's at Home One of the Most Fashionable Events of the Season.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the guests of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw at dinner last night. The table was lighted by red and white tipped candles, and red roses were used as a decoration. Mrs. Shaw used for the first time the green and gold service plates of great artistic beauty ordered by her during her visit to Europe some time ago.

Others at the dinner were the British ambassador and Lady Durand, the French ambassador and Mrs. Jassier, and Vice President-elect and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Allison, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover.

The junior Senator from Illinois and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at dinner at the New Willard last night for the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton. Their other guests were Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Representative and Mrs. Dabell, General Black, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. Peppers, of Evanston, and Mrs. James Hopkins, of Chicago.

Among other dinner hosts for the evening were Mrs. Richard Harlow and Senator and Mrs. Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaff gave a cotillon to thirty couples last night in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Zaldee Gaff, and Miss Harding, a visitor from Boston. Captain Gillmore and Miss Gaff led.

Mrs. Porter's at Home. Mrs. Henry Kirk Porter gave her last afternoon at home of the season, for which invitations were issued some time ago. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. George Shiras, third, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Squires, and Miss Hegeman, and Mrs. Loomis, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Audenried poured tea.

Mrs. Porter's Tuesdays at home have been among the most fashionable events of the season, and the one yesterday afternoon was attended by several hundred people.

Miss Margaret Colton entertained a dinner party of young people last evening complimentary to Miss Mary Southland, one of the popular debutantes of the season. Her guests were Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Cobb, Miss Elinor Morton Hoyt, the Misses Colton, Lieutenant Andrews, Lieut. Harry Jay, William Merriam, Francis Colton, Murray Cobb, and George Deering.

The same host will give a dinner on Friday evening, which will be in honor of Miss Katharine Elkins.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of this city will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Wednesday evening, February 1. The dinner will be served at 7 o'clock, and the gallery of the banquet room will be open to ladies at 8:30 o'clock.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley will be toast master, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and Robert Lincoln O'Brien will speak.

WISHES NEW CRUISER OF SPECIAL DESIGN

Mr. Butler Introduces Bill Authorizing an Electric and Steam Turbine Power Vessel.

Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania has introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with Richard B. Panton for the construction of a specially designed cruiser and torpedo boat destroyer. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the destroyer and \$2,000,000 for the cruiser.

The vessels are to be built and constructed with Richard B. Panton's electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering-gear apparatus; and this motive power is to be a combination electric and steam turbine dynamo and electric motor power. Panton's patents of the electrical system and all improvements contained in the three United States patents are to be embodied in the trial boat destroyer, and the plans for the construction of the destroyer or cruiser must be inspected by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## BUSINESS MEN ACTIVE FOR NEW GUN FACTORY

Taking Steps to Procure Congress Appropriation Asked for by Navy Department for Extensions.

The Business Men's Association of Washington began work in earnest this morning for the proposed extension of the Naval Gun Factory, which will eventually bring into the city an annual revenue of \$1,800,000, in addition to that already paid out by the Government to the employees of the factory. Members of the association are buttonholing members of Congress and asking them to use their influence for the appropriation of \$2,750,000 asked for by the Navy Department to make the extensions.

The association at a meeting held last night adopted a strong resolution endorsing the project and appointing a committee to confer with the President. The association also discussed the "builders' examining board" proposition, and adopted a resolution strongly opposing the proposition as being against sound public policy.

F. K. Raymond, William F. Gude, and P. E. Brennan were appointed as a committee to appear before the Commissioners Friday and oppose the bill.



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FRAU HEBBINGHAUS.  
Two Popular Young Diplomats of the German Embassy, Who Have Just Taken a House, 1527 Rhode Island Avenue, for the Winter.

## LIVELY DOINGS IN SMART SET

### Many Dinners Scheduled for This Evening.

### CHIT CHAT OF DAY'S EVENTS

### Mr. and Mrs. Reaburn Will Receive in Apartment at the Cecil.

### Other Matters.

Among the prominent dinner hosts for tonight are Postmaster General and Mrs. Wynne; General and Mrs. Chaffee, who will entertain a dinner party to meet the French ambassador and Mme. Jassier; Representative and Mrs. Dabell for Secretary and Mrs. Metcalf, and another party at the home of Senator and Mrs. Dryden.

M. and Mme. Wlenkin, of the Russian embassy, have gone to New York to attend the opera.

Gen. and Mrs. William B. Rochester will have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Charles Fenton, wife of Captain Fenton, who will arrive Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Lee Reaburn, whose marriage took place in this city

last spring, have returned to Washington and have an apartment at the Cecil. They will be at home to their friends this evening and also the evening of Wednesday, January 25.

At the marriage of Miss Miriam Bangs and Walter E. Hilton, which will take place at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dearing, B. F. Saul will serve as best man for the bridegroom.

The ceremony will be witnessed only by members of the family, but followed by a large reception. Mrs. Gailther and Miss Chase, of Baltimore, are house guests at the home of the bride.

There will be no more Thursday afternoon hops at the navy yard until further notice.

Miss Jean Wilson will give an evening of song at the Rochambeau tonight at 8:30 o'clock, under the patronage of a number of fashionable women.

### Some Social Gossip.

Mrs. Roosevelt's collection of china, which she has had placed in the east corridor of the White House, received yesterday morning an addition of eight pieces of Washington and Madison ware.

They were lent by Mrs. James Bradley of New York. Mrs. Bradley obtained the Washington specimens at the final settlement of the H. L. D. Lewis estate in Virginia, and the others from the Payne Todd collection. It will be recalled that Payne Todd was a son of Dolly Madison.

The marriage of Miss Nora Michener and Barry Mohun on January 30, will be witnessed by only the immediate

relatives of the principals, but will be followed by a small reception at 4:30 o'clock.

Gen. A. E. Bates, who is absent on a business trip to South America, has arrived in Lima, Peru.

Miss Lucille A. Mullett of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. William G. Boyd will be at home the remaining Thursdays in January.

Mrs. Charles Parker Stone, 3221 Massachusetts Avenue, will be at home on the second and fourth Thursdays in February.

Miss Lucy Stilson, of Warrenton, Va., is visiting Mrs. Alice Cleary, of 612 Twenty-second Street northwest.

Mrs. Lewis Merriam and Mrs. Frank Hood Shultz will receive Thursday afternoons in February.

Miss Marian Johnson, of Frederick, Md., is the guest of Mrs. Goodloe, at 1106 Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Goodloe will receive this afternoon.

## PREDICTS OVERTHROW OF AUTOCRACY IN RUSSIA

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—"The overthrow of Russian autocracy will be the last echo of the voice of Kishenev." This was a prophecy, in passing, over the subject of Jewish civil and religious rights in America by President Samuel Woolner, of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in making his report to the nineteenth biennial council of the organization today.

He advised united effort to oppose possible future immigration legislation which might be inimical to Jewish interests.

## Dream of the Rarebit Fiend.

